

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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E. H. MADDOX, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per volume, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper disbursements, unless all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 90 lines) for the first insertion, and 45 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until filled, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Commission and Forwarding STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, of the firm of E. Willkings & Co., having entered into a partnership with Robt. C. Belden, in the business of the old firm, will be continued by them, under the firm of Willkings & Belden, at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, will effect sales, ship as directed, Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 46.5m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John M. Happoldt

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the

TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Negley's Hotel, ... of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56.5f

NOTICE.
A VARIETY of Military Goods, such as Cavalry Caps, Holsters, Buttons, &c. will be sold at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 6th of September next, the property of Jno. G. Hoskins, deceased.

W. MORRISON, Attorney.

August 26, 1835. 55.5w

NOTICE.
I EXPECT to leave for New York in 18 days—all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account of an ancient date, will do me a favor by paying me at least a part.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.

Aug. 11, 1835.

To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 15th of September next, a Contract for building a Bridge across Rocky River, at Bradshaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Concord. The bridge will be about 300 feet long. Persons intending to contract, would do well to examine the site and convenience of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr. Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the 1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half cash when the bridge is received by the Commissioners—the other half in 12 months thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

JOHN HOST,
WM. H. ARCHIBALD, *Commiss.*
KIAH P. HARRIS, *Surveyor.*

Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 158

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 12, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

The Murel Pamphlet.

MUREL—THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The adventure of this individual are truly of the most startling and unprecedented character.

We have perused the pamphlet containing his disclosures to a supposed confederate, (Mr. Virgil A. Stewart,) in which the reader is led into the mysteries and secret history of one of the most extensive, daring, and well disciplined bands of Robbers, that ever infested the bosom of this or any other country.

John A. Murel is the Chief Organizer and Great Spirit of this lawless band, which, by indefatigable exertion, zeal, and ability, he has been able to gather together from all parts of the country, and put in motion to serve his villainous and nefarious purposes. His confederates are scattered all over every slave-holding State, and number in all about one thousand strong. They consist of two classes—first, "members of the grand council," or robbers of the first order; and secondly, the Strikers, or monsters not yet into the full secrets of the leaders, but kept as mere cut-pates to do the dirty work, and stand in the passes of danger. There are about 400 of the first, and 600 of the latter class—they have a grand place of confederacy somewhere in Arkansas, where the "mystic council" are held—arranged together by the most awful and unholy ties—and act in perfect concert by means of signs and tokens received from the daring individual under whose influence they move. Men holding high places in society, and heretofore unsuspected, are the secret instigators of the gang—and their ultimate object is a liberation of the slaves, massacre of the whites, and plunder of the whole South.

It appears from Murel's disclosures, that he is a native of Middle Tennessee—that taught by his mother, when a child, to pilfer and defraud, he soon became, as he grew up, an accomplished villain, and so notorious in the neighborhood of his birth, for acts of rascality, that he found it convenient to fix his ostensible residence in the then new and unsettled wilds of the Western District, where he could more securely mature his plans, make proselytes, maraud the country, and "run off" property. Here he lived, until out witted by Stewart, successfully prosecuting his nefarious designs, taking long, secret, and mysterious excursions, over the country, leagued with every villain he could find and manage in the great contemplated massacre and plunder above alluded to.

His excursions, in these excursions, are full of interest, many of which are enough to make the blood run cold in the veins of all who are not lost to the feelings of humanity. Take the following, which we select at random from the pamphlet:

"I had been acquainted with some old hands for a long time—who had given me the names of some royal fellows between Nashville and Tuscaloosa, and between Nashville and Savannah, in the state of Georgia, and many other places. Myself and a fellow by the name of Crenshaw, gathered four good horses, and started for Georgia. We got in company with a young South Carolinian, just as he got to Cumberland mountain, and Crenshaw soon knew all about his business. He had been to Tennessee to buy a drove of hogs, but when he got there pork was dearer than he calculated, and he declined purchasing. We concluded he was a prize. Crenshaw winked at me; I understood his idea. Crenshaw had travelled the road before, but I never had; we had travelled several miles on the mountain, Crenshaw asked me for my whip, which had a pound of lead in the butt; I handed it to him, and he rode up by the side of the South Carolinian, and gave him a blow on the head, and tumbled him from his horse. We lit from our horses, and fingered his pockets; we got 1200 dollars. Crenshaw said he knew of a place to hide him, and gathered him under the arms—and me by his feet, and conveyed him to a deep crevice in the brow of the precipice, and tumbled him into it—he went out of sight. We then tumbled in his saddle, and took his horse with us, which was worth \$200."

On another occasion, Murel had prevailed on an old negro man, his wife and three sons, to run off with him to Texas, where he promised them freedom, on condition they would work for him one year. While descending the Mississippi, "The old man became suspicious that we were going to sell them, and became quite contrary. We saw it would not do to have him with us; so we landed one day by the side of an island, and I requested him to go with me around the point of the island, and hunt a good place to catch some fish. After we were obscured from our company, I shot him through the head, and ripped open his belly, and tumbled him into the river. I returned to my company and informed them that the old negro had fallen into the river,

and that he never came up again he went under."

While in New Orleans, Murel got in with a rascally Kentuckian, and decoyed him to a spot where he had stationed some of his gang. They were surrounded and robbed of all their money. He says, "the Kentuckian was so mad, that he cursed the whole city, and wished that it would all be deluged in a flood of water as soon as he left the place. I went to my friends the next morning, and got my share of the spoil money, and my pocket-book, that I had been robbed of."

The following paragraph is revolving to our nature:

"I collected all my friends about N. Orleans, at one of our friend's houses in that place, and we set in council three days, before we got all our plans to our notion; we then determined to undertake the rebellion at every hazard, and make as many friends as we could for that purpose. Every man's business being assigned him, I started to Natchez on foot; having sold my horse in N. Orleans, with the intention of stealing another after I started; I walked four days, and no opportunity offered for me to get a horse. The fifth day, about twelve o'clock, I had become very tired, and stopped at a creek to get some water, and rest a little. While I was sitting on a log, looking down the road, the way I had come, a man came in sight riding a good looking horse. The very moment I saw him I was determined to have his horse, if he was in the garb of a traveller. He rode up, and I saw from his equipage, that he was a traveller. I rose from my seat, and drew an elegant rifle pistol on him, and ordered him to dismount. He done so, and I took his horse by the bridle, and pointed down the creek, and ordered him to walk before me; we went a few hundred yards and stopped. I hitched my horse, then made him undress himself all to his shirt and drawers, and ordered him to turn his back to me; he asked me if I was going to shoot him. I ordered him a second time to turn his back to me.—He said, 'if you are determined to kill me, let me have time to pray before I die.' I told him I had no time to hear him pray. He turned round, and dropped on his knees, and I shot him through the back of the head. I ripped open his belly, and took out his entrails, and sunk him in the creek. I then searched his pockets, and found four hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents; and a number of papers that I did not take time to examine. I sunk the pocket book and papers and his hat in the creek."

Many other incidents, equally fiendish and inhuman are recorded, but we have not room for them. The pamphlet is intensely interesting throughout. The recent contemplated insurrection in Mississippi, was hastened by Murel's confinement and the publication of this disclosure. A list of names is here published, among which will be found Cotton, Saunders, Phelps, Blake, and others, executed in Mississippi.

Mr. Stewart succeeded in obtaining from Murel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave-holding States; Murel remarking, on handing it to him, that 'there is not paper enough to make a proper list, but when you come to my house we shall have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any until you go with me a few trips and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on this list, but there is no more paper to write on.'

Catalogue of Murel's Mystic Clan.

Tennessee.—two Murels, S. Webber, D. Crenshaw, M. Dickson, V. Chisum, K. Dickson, L. Anderson, P. Johnson, J. Nuckles, L. Bateman, J. Taylor, E. Chandler, four Mermons, two Littlepages, J. Hardin, Esq. Wilburn, Y. Pearson, G. Wiers, five Latrones, A. Smith, six Husces, S. Spies, two Byrdsong, Col. Jarrot, two Nolins, Capt. Rollin, Jas. Hawkins, W. Crenshaw, J. Goaldin, R. Tims, D. Ahart, two Busseys, L. More, J. East, W. Howell, B. Sims, Z. Gorin, three Boattons, G. Sparkes, S. Larin, R. Parew, K. Deron.

Mississippi.—G. Parker, S. Williams, R. Horton, C. Haper, —, Bloodworth, J. Durham, R. Farrow, S. Cook, W. Prasley, G. Corkle, B. Johnson, D. Rooker, L. Cooper, C. Barton, five Willeys, J. Head, two Wilsons, Capt. Morris, G. Tucker, three Glenna, two Harlins, G. Goodman, —, Staughton, C. Hickman, W. Thomas, Wm. Nawle, D. Marlow, Capt. Medford, three Hunters, two Gilberts, A. Brown, four Yarbers.

Arkansas.—S. Pucket, W. Ray, J. Simmons, L. Good, B. Norton, J. Smith, P. Billing, A. Hooper, E. Jimeron, six Serrals, three Bunches, four Darles, two Barneys, G. Aker, four Tuckers, two Loyds, three Starlocks, three Joneses, L. Martin, S. Coulter, H. Petit, W. Henderson, two Nolins, three Mortons.

Kentucky.—three Forrows, four Wards, two Forsaythes, D. Clayton, R. Williamson, H. Hall, H. Potter, D. Mugil, two Pattersons, S. Goin, Q. Brantley, L. Fox, four Rones, two Carters.

Missouri.—four Whites, two Horines, six Miles, G. Peap, R. Coward, D. Corkle, E. Boash, W. Aker, two Garlins, S. Faleon, H. Warris, two Massoways, three Johnsons, Col. S. W. Foreman.

Alabama.—H. Write, J. Homes, G. Sheridan, E. Nolin, three Farmers, two Glascocks, G. Hammon, R. Conson, H. Chance, D. Beller, W. Black, P. Miles, O. More, B. Corboon, S. Baley, four Serrals, three Martins, M. Hancock, Capt. Bon, E. Malone.

Georgia.—H. Morris, D. Harris, two Rameys, four Cuillins, W. Johnson, S. Gambel, two Crenshaws, four Peaks, two Heffils, D. Calmon, four Rivers, six Rosses, Capt. Ashley, Esq. Donon, two Lenors.

South Carolina.—three Foarts, four Williamses, O. Russet, S. Pinkney, six Woods, H. Black, G. Holler, three Franklins, G. Gravitt, B. Henry, W. E. Cockburn, W. Milburn.

Simpson, E. Owin, two Hookers, three Elles, W. King, N. Parsons, F. Wattas, M. Ware, two Reburns.

North Carolina.—A. Frantes, two Michigians, D. Harlison, M. Crawford, R. Huston, four Solomons, J. Haskins, S. Stigdon, three Ferrys, four Gilfers, S. Farmers, three Hacks, J. Scott, D. Blister, S. Bulkes, M. Johnson, H. Kelly, V. Miles, J. Harris, L. Smith, K. Farmer.

Virginia.—R. Garrison, A. Belcher, J. Kirkman, three Morris, W. Caron, B. Harris, J. Ferries, G. Duron, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wissman, S. Washon, P. Burns, F. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milburn.

Maryland.—W. Gwin, H. Brown, F. Smith, G. Donohue, L. Evans, three Mungangs, D. Hayes, four Hobbes, H. McGilton, S. McWright, J. Wilkin, two Fishers, M. Hains, C. Parox, G. McWatters, A. Cutbush, W. Leeson, S. Winston, D. Read, M. O'Connell, T. Goodin.

Florida.—E. Carpenter, W. Hargrave, S. Whipple, A. Sterling, B. Stafford, L. McGunn, G. Flash, C. Winkles, two McGillis, E. Foskew, J. Beak, J. Preston, three Baggets.

Louisiana.—C. Depon, J. Bevley, A. Rhone, T. McNut, H. Polton, W. Bryant, four Hunts, two Bales, S. Roberson, J. Sims, G. Murry, R. Miller, C. Henderson, two Davis, J. Johnson, A. Felkin, D. Willis, P. Read, S. McCarty, W. Moss, D. Cotton, T. Parker, L. Ducan, M. Biens, S. Murel, G. Pace, T. Ray.

Transients, who travel from place to place.

Two Haines, S. Cope, G. Boalton, R. Harris, P. Dodridge, H. Molly, C. Morris, three Rains, L. Tailor, two Joneses, H. Sparke, three Levits, G. Hunter, G. Tucker, S. Skerle, Sorri Phelps.

From the Columbia Hite.

MURDER.

A most foul and unprovoked murder was committed on the body of Mr. John Wilbanks at Union Court House on Wednesday the 29th inst. The perpetrator of this atrocious act was an Irishman by the name of McElvaine, who is now in jail awaiting the penalty of the law, provided murder should be practically considered a penal offence in Union, of which past experience would seem to create a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Wilbanks was a Master Carpenter and engaged in the building of a House for a gentleman in the Village at the time he met his untimely fate. He had put some hands into a brick yard claimed by McElvaine, and was to have 20,000 of the Brick for the purpose of erecting chimneys to the House he was building. The gentleman who owned the House being anxious to have it finished, Mr. Wilbanks went to the yard to burn the bricks.—McElvaine refused to let them be burnt, alledging they were too wet.—Wilbanks then proposed that the kiln should be burnt and he would be responsible for any damage that might arise. McElvaine still obstinately refused. Wilbanks then informed him that his employer was anxious that the House should be finished without delay, and that he would burn his part of the brick by himself.

Accordingly, on Wednesday morning Wilbanks attended at the yard and set his hands at work. McElvaine had borrowed arms, announcing publicly his intention to kill Wilbanks, and went to the yard for that avowed purpose. He drew a pistol on Wilbanks and threatened to shoot him, who remonstrated in courteous language against his violence, and evidently supposing McElvaine could not be in earnest, turned to his business. McElvaine immediately struck him with a stick and continued his blows until he had cut his head and wounded him in three places on the face and other parts of the body. Wilbanks succeeded finally in arresting the stick, and became master of it. McElvaine immediately drew a pistol and shot him through the body, and was in the act of drawing another pistol when Wilbanks fell dead. This is in substance the testimony given before the Coroner's Inquest—the crime being perpetrated in the sight and hearing of several respectable witnesses.

Thus fell, in the 38th year of his age, by the hands of an assassin, one of the most amiable and estimable of our citizens—a man whose remarkably mild temper, kind and courteous manners, correct and gentlemanly deportment, had endeared him to a large circle of warm friends who deplored his fate, and will not suffer his blood to sink into the ground without using all proper means to bring his murderer to justice. Mr. Wilbanks was a citizen of Spartanburg District, from whence his father, Daniel Wilbanks, Esq. with all the balance of his family, emigrated to the State of Illinois some sixteen years since.

Our community is in a most fearful and lamentable state. Murder stalks abroad at noonday and tramples with impunity upon the supremacy of the laws, whilst it sports with individual life. The murder of any man seems to excite a very slight interest in the community after passing the immediate circle of his friends and relatives. We must change this tone of public sentiment or apathy, by never suffering the really guilty to escape, or the time will soon come when the cheapness in which we hold human life will make us a by word and a reproach in the estimation of the civilized world.

MOBILE, JULY 30.—Outrageous Abduction of a Child.—This community have perhaps never been more excited or outraged than it was the day before yesterday, by the intelligence that a child of one of our citizens, Dr. Gessnard, had been carried off, and that too by an own brother. The circumstances of the abduction were not generally and fairly known until about 11 o'clock in the morning of that day. About that time an alarm of fire had been given, which

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE ADDRESS

Of the Rocker-Hunting Convention.
We have read this worthy document—an act of heroism for which we take no credit to ourselves, seeing that it was done, not of choice, but "on compulsion"—not as a literary trust, but exclusively in the way of business—as an apothecary dabbles in emetics as well as in ergotin, in order to complete his assortment.

The Address commences by an attempt to identify a National Convention with a Congressional Caucus; imagining, we presume, that if this assimilation of incongruities could be made manifest, the republican paternity of the former would go far to disvest its bastard successor of its obnoxious qualities. But there is no similitude between the two concretes, either in the manner of their organization, in the character of their members, in the circumstances which respectively called them into being, or in the weight to which their decisions are intrinsically entitled.

But if Conventions were the legitimate successors of Caucuses, what then—Congressional caucuses were submitted to, only so long as they nominated to office individuals to whom public sentiment HAD ALREADY POINTED too plainly and unanimously to be misunderstood or disregarded. They did not dictate to the People whom they should support, but merely uttered the public voice, in a concentrated form, which had already been indicated in the most unequivocal and authoritative manner. But the moment this engine, thus harnessed in its origin, began to deviate the echo of public opinion, attempted to control it, that moment it was overthrown, and has not since dared to repeat the outrage.

National Conventions have been substituted for these Caucuses; but, so far from resembling them in character, they are decidedly more objectionable, in whatever point of view they are regarded. Members of a Congressional Caucus, though acting in an unofficial character, were nevertheless held as responsible by their constituents for the opinions espoused in those bodies, as though they had been acting in their representative capacity—while delegates to a National Convention are wholly irresponsible. Each member of a Caucus represented equal portions of the people: while members of a Convention may each represent 5 or 5000 as the case may be; his credentials never showing the number of the constituent body which appointed him, but simply stating the fact of his selection for the duty. Nay, it was clearly shown, in the late Convention, that even this was not necessary, several delegates having been admitted to take seats from territories, which have no voice in the election of President and Vice President, and in one instance, at least, a man having been picked up in the streets, to give the vote of a whole State which had positively refused to participate in the scheme at all: an act, the ridiculous character of which is more forcibly shown by the fact that it was by his vote alone, a self-appointed delegate as he was, that the individual nominated as Vice President secured the requisite number of votes to obtain for him that high distinction! Surely such a nomination, so procured, instead of being entitled to weight, should be scoffed by every independent man, even of the party which was thus cheated and swindled.

We do not intend to follow this windy Address through its elaborate defence of the Baltimore Convention: a defence which it seems to us is very inapplicable to the occasion, and which was certainly not anticipated from them. We had thought that it was their duty, not to show that the mode of nomination was right and proper, but that their nominees were suitable persons to fill the first and second offices of the Republic.

And yet, strange to say, to this latter object is devoted only about half a column, in an address which fills nearly eight columns of the Richmond Enquirer! Why, it may be asked, did Mr. Andrew Stevenson, (who may be regarded as the author of the Address,) thus avoid the very point to which his chief attention should have been directed? Why does he tell us so much about the expediency of the Convention system of making Presidents—the beneficial effects of parties in free governments—the value of the Union—the impropriety of exciting jealousy between the North and the South—the weakness of the Abolitionists—the danger of the "Monster" Bank—and the wisdom of the present Administration—we say, why did he employ nearly eight columns in descanting upon abstract propositions like these, while he could spare only the brief space of half a column to recommend Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the suffrages of the people? It shows, clearly, in our humble estimation, that whatever confidence he may repose in the soundness of his political creed, as laid down in this Address, and in the strength of the reasoning upon which it is based, he was too conscientious to assert that that creed is identical with the opinions entertained by the nominees of the Baltimore Convention: and still further, that, as he could honestly say but little in their behalf, and was yet compelled to produce the Address, he determined to devote the greater portion of it to irrelevant matters, and merely to inform the people, at the fag end of his manifesto, that Van Buren and Johnson were the "regularly nominated" candidates of the party, and must be supported,

therefore, by all who would not forfeit their claim to sympathy with the "democratic republicans of the United States."

There are several interesting assertions in the Address, which, carrying their own refutation on their faces, we should have been surprised at their appearance in a paper of this description, had we not known something of the character of Mr. Stevenson—who always seeks to carry his point by arrogance of manner. We shall take the liberty of advertizing to a few of these hereafter, being out short to-day for want of room.

From the *Carolina Journal*.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sumter District, held at the Courthouse on the 3d day of August, 1835, Stephen LaCoste, Esq., having been called to the Chair, on motion of James E. Rembert, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Robert Bradford, F. I. Moses, F. L. Kennedy and John Ramsey, be appointed a Committee, whose duty it shall be to name a Committee from all sections of the District, to report to public meeting on the 1st day in September next, on the subject of a rail road from Wright's Bluff to Charleston; and they appointed the following Committee:—

Samuel Nelson, Matthew James, Evans Benbow, J. B. Richardson, Jr. E. Plowden, Thomas Dugan, Hugh McDonald, David St. P. DuBose, Edward Broughton, Robert Bradford, Judge Richardson, J. B. White, John Ramsey, Thomas Baker, Russell Spain, F. L. Kennedy, L. L. Fraser, W. J. Reynolds, W. H. Bowen, James Rembert, Dr. Miller, J. W. English, J. E. Witherspoon, J. R. Law, M. P. May, F. Stephen Hanks, Dr. Hayworth, Saml. J. Murray, J. K. Rembert, Col. Deschamps, J. Bishop, Middleton DuBose, A. G. Crosswell, S. LaCoste, Robt. Witherspoon, J. Durand, J. H. Wilson, Dr. Mudrow.

On an immediate meeting of that part of the Committee present, F. I. Moses, G. L. Champion, R. Bradford, W. H. Bowen, and John Ramsey, were appointed a Committee to draft a report on the subject referred to in the first Resolution, to be submitted to the citizens in general at a meeting to be held at the Courthouse in Sumterville, on 1st day in September next.

S. LACOSTE, Chairman.

From the *Dalhousie, (Ga.) Recorder and Spy.*

Our Prospects.—There is at this time considerable Gold obtained in our Vicinity, our industrious miners, for which 93 cents per dwt. is readily had, when in its natural state, and more when fluxed; the great advantage of Gold mining is, in part, the fact of its being a ready money business: the Gold Digger commences operations in the morning, and at night can cash his day's work; in this country the field for enterprise is wide and inviting, and the prospects of gain beyond doubt or cavil, to the industrious and persevering.

The season so far has been favorable, the crops look fine, and peace and plenty appear to reign in the land, and Union Democratic Republican principles prevail to an unprecedented extent; for all of which, together with the unbounded health we enjoy, we gratefully offer our sincere thanks to an all-wise being, who has seen fit so to order all things aright.

Dalhousie, Monday, August 3d, 1835.

This day, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter, the *Belfast Mining Company* of Lumpkin County, Georgia, held an election for seven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Institution the ensuing year: When the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

Col. Tidance Lane, Col. Richard Waterhouse, Col. Josiah Shaw, James P. Haynes, John Humphries, Dr. John Maddin, and John McLeod.

On the same day, the new Board of Directors, convened and elected James P. Haynes, President, Josiah Shaw, Sec'y. and Tidance Lane, Treasurer of said Company, for the ensuing year.

This Company has disposed of a large amount of Stock for cash, and will commence active operations, upon a large scale, during the ensuing fall; we wish them success. It is by institutions of this kind, properly conducted, that the vast resources of our valuable country must be developed.

Iron in Virginia.—We learn, from the Richmond Compiler, that Mr. B. F. Deane, Jr. has lately put into operation, in the county of Buckingham, Va. an extensive forge or furnace, for the manufacture of iron. It is stated to be the only establishment in Eastern Virginia, and may, with proper auxiliaries, be rendered of great utility to the public. The ore is very abundant in Buckingham, and of an excellent quality. We trust the enterprising proprietor may realize a full and ample reward for his exertions.

While upon this subject, the Richmond paper mentions a remarkable fact as illustrative of the prevalence of manufacturing enterprise in some sections of our country, and the want of it in others. It states that iron is now conveyed in pigs from Virginia to Ulster, in the State of New-York, where, with Virginia coal, it is manufactured into bars, returned, and a profit realized of thirty-two dollars upon every ton!

Mr. J. Marsh, Jr., of Montague, informs us that he sheared a sheep of his a few days since, one year old, the fleece of which weighed 7½ pounds.—*Greenfield Mercury.*

State are for Judge White. This is manifested by the Congressional entry; and when they returned home to the Presidential election, White will receive a much larger majority."

(C) Out of town.—The Committee appointed, by the Baltimore Convention, to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, have at length fulfilled that task, and the document is now going the rounds of the older papers. The Address is signed by Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia; Elias Wright, of New York; Upton H. Heath, of Maryland; G. W. Williams, of New Hampshire; Robert Strange, of North Carolina; and Samuel A. Cartwright, of Mississippi.

Looking to all other sources for more plausible reason why the Republican Party of this country should be expected to give their support to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for President and Vice-President, we had expected that this Address would clear up all difficulties on the subject, by setting forth the grounds which induced the choice of these individuals by the Baltimore Convention, their peculiar fitness for the offices, and their claims upon the confidence and support of the American People. This has universally been the course pursued by Committees appointed by former Nominating Conventions or Conventions; and we had looked forward to the labor of this Committee with some interest, as they would probably convey, in their Address, similar information in relation to these nominees, which we had failed to find elsewhere, and which is so necessary to the People, to enable them to act with an enlightened judgment in selecting their next Chief Magistrate. But we have looked over here, in vain—for the whole of the Address, (which has been three months concocting,) is nothing more or less than a repetition of the stale collar-newspaper story of the day, about the "regularly nominated candidate," the political sin of "dividing the Republican party," &c. &c.

We do not propose to follow the Address through the descriptive reasoning which characterizes it, for this would incur a task which neither time nor space will allow us to undertake; and we regret that its great length precludes the possibility of inserting it in our column, as a bare perusal of it would satisfy every intelligent reader of the fitness of its arguments. The whole process of getting up Delegates, and carrying out the meeting of the Convention, was a farce—a humbug on the part of the office-holders; and the Address of their Committee is in perfect and entire keeping with their other arrangements to hoodwink and deceive the People.

The reader is referred to an article in a preceding column, from the *Lynchburg Virginian*, for some more minute notices of this Address.

(C) The Aristocracy.—With the last Fayetteville Observer, we can say, with great truth, that, if we could condescend to follow the incendiary example of the Globe and its satellites, by arraying the "poor against the rich," the result of the recent election for members of our State Legislature might afford us a pretext for a great outcry against the "aristocracy." It will be noticed that our Senators arrested by the Aristocracy alone—that they represent the wealth of the State, whilst the House of Commons represents the People. Now it happens that our opponents have gained in the Senate, and lost in the Legislature—and that we have gained in the House of Commons! Shall we now follow the example of the Tories, and cry out, "Down with the aristocracy! down with the Senate!" No—such a game is too contemptible—it is too base. God forbid that we should ever be found arraying one class of the community against another, either for our own or the benefit of a party.

(C) Mr. Pettigrew, the successful candidate for Congress in the Third District, recently paid a visit to Washington, N. C. The People turned out in vast numbers to welcome him, and his entry into the Town is described as being of the most gratifying and imposing character. The Washington Whig thus speaks of it:

"It was indeed a sight that monarchs might envy, and it was a sight that will never baffle the eyes of any Candidates of canon office-holders. It was the free, the unbought, and unsought offering, to a man whom his fellow-citizens delight to honor. It was indeed a soul-enlivening, a heart-cheering scene. Every man felt that the Star of his Country's prosperity seemed to be in the ascendant; every Patriot's heart was filled with hope that old things had passed away, and that North Carolina was waking up. It is a great and glorious triumph to the Freeman of our district—the triumph of the People of the district over the Regency of the district—the People's Candidate over the favorite of the set at Washington City."

What a contrast is here presented to the entry into Charlotte, of the Van Buren member of Congress from this District. He came in the night, got his commission, and we believe went away in the night, or late in the afternoon! He was of course greeted by the faithful; but they are very scarce in the town; and of the rest of our citizens, none were found to do him reverence."

(C) In the Standard's "Classification of Members elected to the next Legislature," it puts down Lincoln County as having elected three Van Buren men, when it is well known that the Senator elect from that County declared himself, openly, as being opposed to the Baltimore-Humboldt Nomination! Now, if we take this as a sample of the Standard's other statements, what becomes of its 119 Tories, and its majority of 22?

(C) We gather the following facts from the Standard's "Classification of Members elected to the next Legislature."

Of the 65 Counties in the State, 30 will have divided representations, viz: 13 will have, each,

one White, and 13 Van Buren—7 will have, each, 2 or Van Buren, and 1 or White.

30 Counties will have either Van Buren Div.

17 Counties will have entire White Delegation. Of the seven towns, 6 have White men—and 1 needs a Van.

THE FANATICS.

THE VOICE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

According to previous notice, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County was held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 1st of September, "to take into consideration the wicked projects of the Northern Abolitionists and Friends, and to adopt such measures as may appear proper to counteract the horrid evils which they are meditating against the South."

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order, and organized by the appointment of the Rev. E. H. Morrison as Chairman; and Dr. Stephen Fox, and J. A. Blake, Esq., as Secretaries.

Franklin L. Smith, Esq., then rose; and, after some very appropriate and forcible remarks in relation to the importance of the subjects the People had been called together to discuss, the danger which threatened the South, and the necessity of prompt and efficient action in the premises—introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, certain persons in the Northern and Eastern States of this Confederacy unjustly claim a right of interference with the slave property of the People of the South: And, whereas no person has formed themselves into Societies, with the avowed "determination to effect an immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the South;" and have already commenced their operations for the purpose, by circulating among our inhabitants newspapers and pamphlets of an inflammatory and insidious character, with the view of exciting the slaves to acts of insurrection, and thus operating upon the fears of the timid among us to favor their designs: And, whereas these measures can only have the desired effect to bind still closer the bonds of the colored race among us, while they cause alarm and ill-founded alarm among the more helpless and isolated of our white population, and weaken our already wavering faith in the friendship of the North for the South—thus more or less regarding the existence of our happy and beloved Union: And whereas we feel it our duty, in common with the rest of our Southern fellow-citizens, to warn the Friends of the North of the inevitable consequences which must flow from perseverance, by the abolitionists among them, in their mad schemes: Therefore,

Resolved, BY THE PEOPLE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY. That the subject or question of Slavery, so which alone concerns the owners of slaves; that no interference with the relation existing between master and slave will be permitted; and that all persons claiming or exercising such interference, will be dealt with in the manner prescribed by law in cases of ~~outrage~~—~~upon private property, or in no other way more calculated~~—carrying terror into

2. Resolved, That all Postmasters in the County of Mecklenburg be requested to despatch in their offices, or send back to the places whence received, all such newspapers and pamphlets as may be forwarded to their address from the officers or members of the Abolition Societies of the North; and that every citizen of the County be requested to use his exertions to detect and bring to punishment any person or persons who shall in any way assist in or connive at the circulation of any such incendiary publication among our inhabitants.

3. Resolved, as our opinion, That the course pursued by the Northern Fanatics is one only calculated to make the condition of the Slave worse, instead of tending in the least to improve it. This course only serves to make him discontented with what he does not naturally consider an evil, (and which is not an evil to him,) while it compels the use of harsher measures of subjection on the part of the master.

4. Resolved, That we appeal to the respectable and intelligent portion of the Northern People to "put their foot upon the mad zealots of the Abolition faction, and crush out their venom," and thus reanimate their Southern brethren in their former good opinion of the feelings and friendship of the North towards the South; and thus, too, add more tie to the strength of the close and happy union which has hitherto existed between them.

5. Resolved, That our friendship for the Union of these States remains unimpaired, as yet; but, unless the strong arm of law be raised to punish and silence the Fanatics, and thus save us from their encroachments, we must assert and maintain our own rights, let the consequences be what they may.

6. Resolved, That should the Fanatics of the North be allowed to continue their nefarious designs against the peace and safety of the South, we will, as a first means of protecting ourselves from the consequences of their mad schemes, suspend all business intercourse with the cities in which Abolition or Anti-Slavery Societies exist, or from which their incendiary publications issue. And our Southern Merchants are hereby required to take council of patriotism, and enter into the solemn determination to deal with no Northern man or men who are known or believed to have the designs of the Fanatics upon the lives and property of the Southern People.

7. Resolved, That our next Legislature be required to revise and so amend the laws of the State, in relation to Slavery, (if any amendment be requisite,) as to secure to us our property and the most speedy and effectual means of punishing all who interfere with it.

8. Resolved, That our Member in Congress be instructed to use his best exertions to prevent a discussion of the exciting subject of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, as such a discussion would be fraught with the most deplorable consequences to the Union of these States.

9. Resolved, That we entirely coincide in the opinions expressed at public meetings of our fellow-citizens in Charlotte and Richmond; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by the South in any and all measures which she may take in relation to the crisis which threatens her.

10. Resolved, That a Permanent Committee of 50 persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take all such measures as the public safety may demand, and to hold all necessary correspondence with similar Committees appointed in this and other States.

The Preamble and Resolutions having been read, and the Chairman having propounded the question, "Shall these resolutions be passed as an expression of the opinions of the People of Mecklenburg?" the meeting with one voice responded AYE, and the Chairman declared them passed by

a unanimous vote of the assembled multi-

And the meeting was thus adjourned.

E. A. MORRISON, Chairman.

J. STEPHEN FOX, Secretary.

A. BLACK, Vice-Chairman.

N.B. In pursuance of the tenth resolution, the Chairman has appointed the following Gentlemen to compose the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for Mecklenburg County:

W. Davidson, Esq., Maj. Sam'l. McComb, Dr. Joseph Fox, Dr. J. D. Boyd, Jas. H. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Tamm, Dr. A. M. Durkee, Dr. Jas. Morris, Dr. J. C. Johnson, Dr. Wm. D. Dickinson, Maj. Jas. Newell, Col. Jas. A. Duff, John Stiles, Col. Jas. Alexander, Laird H. Harris, Esq., Andrew Green, Esq., Jas. Hart, Esq., Wm. H. McElroy, Esq., Capt. M. Kennedy, S. V. Simons, Esq., Dr. G. B. Harris, William Wilson.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor.—What think you of the state of parties in our next Legislature? It appears to me that the Tories have been routed most completely. I am candidly of opinion that Van Buren, and his Vice, the practical amalgamation of the West, will find no more chance in the old North State, than—than—than a stamp-tail bull in time. By the Standard's own showing (and who is willing to take the Standard's word as the whole truth and nothing but the truth?) the Tories only claim a majority of 22 in our next Legislature; and if you will refer to the proceedings of last winter, you will see that Mr. Brown was carried to the Senate by a majority of 22 votes. Bear in mind, too, Mr. Editor, that this is not a gain merely from Van Burenism, but from Jacksonism itself—for I believe no candidate in the State declared himself openly and uncompromisingly as a Van Buren man, and rested his chance of success upon it. They all, to a man, (as far as I can learn) prevaricated on the question of the next Presidency, but threw themselves on the suffrages of the People as Jacksonian and Democratic, but not a gain, even from Jacksonism itself! Is not even the name losing its influence in North Carolina? Yes, verily; and the best results to be expected from the fact. At the next election, it was impossible to force the unbroken men to acknowledge their friendship for him, above all others; and hence the election of so many of them in disguise. But when another year rolls round, and we shall have forced them to show their true colors, they will be rooted "horse, and dragon." Mark the prediction, ANTI-VAN.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor—I have a "drop of comfort" for you; and, as it is sweet, so shall it be short. Sam told, by first-rate authority, that the Hon. H. W. Connor, on his recent visit to our town, to get his commission, as Member of the next Congress, said that "the papers in Charlotte, Salisbury, and Greensborough, would always elect any man, for any office, that they pleased"—i.e. that you elected him of course. What think you of this, Mr. Editor of the Charlotte Journal?

QUID.

We do not know what to think of it. We must confess it is a poser. We can hardly imagine that "present member" believes what he said; because, if he does, he would not have said it. If it were true, however, that our opposition will elect any candidate for Congress in this District, while it always to us the sad reflection that our labor will always be in vain, it has in it a glorious consolation to Mr. Connor: for we flatter ourselves that we shall always be found in the opposition to him! This is a world of changes, and we see strange things happening around us every day; but if we thought we should ever be found so forgetful of the public good as to advocate the claims of such an upstart to office, we would throw down the pen, and never return to the art of forming pot-boilers and humbugs! No, no—command us to support the schemes of the Abolitionists, the claims of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, the spotless relations of the great practical amalgamation of the west, or any of the other base humbugs of the day, and call us honest and virtuous; but we are ever found in the ranks of that greatest all possible humbug, our "present member," to stand down for an errant lunatic, and put us in strait-jacket instantaneously.—Editor Journal.]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

THE CHARLOTTE CELEBRATION IN MAY.

The celebration of the 20th May last, this place, appears to be a sore thorn in the side of the "Learned Peruvian," who writes editorials, under the banner of the North Carolina Standard, and of some of the various correspondents. Hitherto,

those who partook in that celebration, have refrained from noticing any of the various statements which have appeared in the columns of that paper, because, in the first place, feeling conscious of having done nothing that required an apology, they were willing to content themselves with the approbation of their own feelings, regardless of those of quondam Purser White; and because, in the second place, they thought that even falsehood would tire of the game, and permit the Celebration to speak for itself, strangled by ill-logical inferences drawn from statements unfounded in fact. But it is not so. Like Banquo's ghost, it seems that the celebration still haunts their imaginations, and with all their exorcism, by spells and potions drawn from the prolific fountain of abuse and falsehood, still it will not "down" at their bidding.

So late as August 6th, the columns of the Standard are graced by two notices of this

subject—one appealing to the editorial, the other from a correspondent under the signature of "Sparta" "to the Standard," disgraced by the same newspaper, which usually characterizes the articles of that bumptious press, and paid-for editor—bold effrontery and disregard to truth.

But before any notice is taken of these two articles, a plain statement of facts will be given, in relation to this "celebration," which will serve at the same time, to show that the statements which have appeared in the columns of the Globe, the Enquirer, the Standard, and others of the vile "pack" of affiliated presses, in relation to this affair, were but a mass of untruths, got up for "political effect," and also to point out the cause which really operated to make the celebration assume the tittle of partisan charrister which it did. During the week of the February Court, a social party composed principally of the members of the bar, the propriety of celebrating the 20th May, was mentioned by a gentleman from a neighboring county, and the proposition met apparently with universal approbation—of a meeting to be held for the purpose of making arrangements, was published in the Charlotte Journal—the meeting was held, and a preamble and resolutions, (which disclaimed any wish to make the celebration partisan in its character,) were adopted. But some men are more crafty than wise. Even then the Van Buren leaders in Charlotte refused to attend the meeting, placing at once a spirit of jealous suspicion: notwithstanding this, the Committee were nominated without regard to their wishes, except that, (for the purpose of securing the wish of those who felt interested in the celebration, not to permit it to assume a partisan character,) care was taken that the different committees should be composed of individuals of different political sentiments. Those of the Van Buren (or, if they prefer the cognomen, of the Jackson-Van-Buren) men, nominated on the committees—particularly on the committee of invitation—refused to serve. Thus taking the first step to give the celebration any thing of a partisan character. Still it was determined not to permit even their obstinacy to mar the original intention of making the Celebration worthy of the occasion. Invitations were, without regard to the political sentiments of the individual, forwarded to the Governors, Senators in Congress from North and South Carolina and Virginia, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of this State, and to other individuals who, from their age and character, were entitled to that respect—among whom was the "Venerable Macom." In passing, it is merely mentioned, that, when the very modest gentleman who figures under the cognomen of the "Spirit of '75" next "blushes," it will be at his effrontery in misstating a circumstance about which he could have known nothing, or, if he did know any thing in relation thereto, in willfully stating that which he knew to be untrue. We can only approve of his conduct on one ground, and that is his having proved himself so apt a scholar in this respect, to the genius who presides over the paper, in whose columns, he has thought proper to exhibit himself. So much for the falsely named "Spirit of '75."

Not satisfied with refusing to act on the Committee, the Van Buren men (we again beg their pardon, the Jackson Van Buren leaders,) in Charlotte, used every effort which "partisan ingenuity" could suggest to defeat the celebration—it was called "a political maneuver of the Whigs to take in the Jackson men," &c. &c. Such was their success in this matter, that they induced a military gentleman of some distinction in town, to decline serving after he had accepted the appointment of Marshal of the Day; and it was generally known two days before the celebration, that not a Van Buren man would probably be present at the dinner—so well drilled are the party, and so obedient are they to those who assume the attributes of leaders in this town! Under such circumstances, that part of the Committee of Toasts, who had not refused to act, held their meeting. The Van Buren men had "assumed the responsibility" of making the celebration a party affair by refusing any participation in it; and the only question for the committee to decide, as the feelings of no others were to be consulted but those who participated in the dinner, was, whether they would consult and express those feelings, or, in a spirit of pusillanimity, yield to the partisan obstinacy of those who had refused to have any thing to do with the celebration. The character of the toast will shew the decisions of the committee, and the applause with which they were received fully justified its wisdom and propriety.

In justice to Judge Mangum, it should be mentioned, that, after his arrival in Charlotte, he expressed a wish to defer making any allusion to politics until another occasion,* and it was only upon the representation of the above facts, and the known wishes of those who expected to listen to him, that he consented even to defend himself against the aspersions of a partisan Legislator.

But suppose it had been otherwise, suppose the Celebration had been got up for the express purpose of affording Judge Mangum an opportunity of defending himself, where would be the crime in all that? Has it come to this, that men are to be condemned unheard, and that politicians are to be denied a privilege claimed by the most atrocious criminal who appears at the bar of N. Y. Ex. Star.

*The public meeting of the People, to be held on the day after the celebration, at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

justice! Indulgence we used to be dreading, that it must be withheld for something contaminating an otherwise innocent. If Judge Mangum was right in the course he thought proper to pursue, it is just and proper he should have an opportunity of vindicating himself—if wrong, his defense could do no harm. But this is not the object of the party to which Senator Brown is opposed—their deeds will darkness rather than light—discretion by them is to be avoided—they know that their success depends on keeping the people in ignorance, and hence it was that Senator Brown dreaded a "contamination" so much with those who attended and were invited to the public festival in Charlotte.

It was intended more particularly to allude to the various misstatements of the eminent editor of the Standard and his very veracious correspondents, in regard to this celebration; but we content ourselves with saying that all assertions that the Mecklenburg Celebration was got up in any other spirit than that of a patriot worthy the occasion it was intended to honour, are utterly untrue; and that, if in the end it assumed any thing of a partisan character, the Van Buren leaders in Charlotte are to blame for it, and not those by whom it was originally got up and sustained.

A WHIC.

[BIRMINGHAM, (S. C.) Aug. 12, 1835.]

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the Society, of which I am the Corresponding Secretary, to request you to publish the following resolve:

"At a meeting held this day, Saturday, the 15th August, Judge "Lynch" presiding, it was resolved by a large majority, that the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by this Society, to whomsoever will deliver to the respective Chairmen of these Societies, in Georgetown, Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah, Augusta, or Darien, the bodies of either of the four well known Incendiaries among the Northern Abolitionists; or that of their late sister.

VERITAS, Secretary."

Judge Lynch in Charleston.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a man named Richard Wood, Barber, was taken from his shop by a number of gentlemen, carried to Price's Wharf, tied to a post and there received about 20 lashes upon his bare back; a tub of tar was then emptied upon his head and body, and he was decorated with a covering of loose cotton, and paraded through the Market and principal streets, after which he was put in jail, to prevent further injury.

He was in the habit of trading with negroes, and had found the business very profitable, having exported about 60 bales of Cotton annually.

Our town has recently been visited by a suspicious personage in the character of an agent for the Penny Magazine. We understand his name is Rowland. Several circumstances of a strange nature induced some of our citizens to suspect the truth of the character in which he represented himself, and steps being about to be taken to put him to the test of an examination, and he having gotten wind of it, he left off *instante*, and has not since been heard of. His conduct led to the belief that he was an agent of the Abolitionists, and we shrewdly suspect if he is caught again in these parts, without respectable passports, that he will get a glimpse of Vicksburg.—Athens (Ga.) Whig.

The Public Dinner given by the citizens of Mecklenburg, to Messrs. LEIGH and MANGUM, on the 6th inst. at the Buffalo Springs, went off in the happiest style. The preparations for the entertainment were on the most liberal and generous scale. They were in every respect worthy of the zealous and high minded, determined and patriotic Whig party of that most respectable country. The speeches of Messrs. Mangum and Leigh were in the highest degree interesting and eloquent. We hope to be enabled to give the particulars in our next.—Petersburg Int.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUGUST 14.—The rumor of a pretended insurrection of the negroes in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, does not appear to be entitled to much credit. We had a conversation this morning, with an intelligent person just from that place, who states that night before last, at the time of his departure, there had been some apprehension of a mutiny, and that 14 slaves had been arrested and confined, who, on being questioned, had declared that three white men had been preaching to them, after which they went into the woods. The citizens of Baton Rouge immediately went in pursuit of them, but no information had as yet been received of their success.

One of Murel's gang was hung at Clinton, La. on Tuesday last, under sentence of Judge Lynch. He had five hundred dollars of counterfeit notes upon him.

Mountain in Labour.—The address of the Baltimore Humbug has at length made its appearance—but not a word about Rucker, the steam doctor, and his fifteen votes from Tenn. Surely, as a main pillar of the concern, the Doctor deserved some notice. By common consent that modest gathering of office-holders and office-hunters to confirm the appointment made by Gen. Jackson, is ridiculed and scoffed at in every direction. It is scarcely worth a notice, and has done Van Buren all the injury he merits. He will as certainly be defeated, as he is now at Saratoga engaged in some new intrigue.—N. Y. Ex. Star.

Judge Lynch.—Modesty always accompanies true merit, and His Honor is a striking illustration of it. He comes from nobody knows where, and nobody knows whether he pursues "the even tenor of his way" dispensing justice without any of the law's delay, and the pleadings in his court cost nothing, every fellow having the privilege of telling his own story. Judge Lynch arrived at Mayowara, from Vicksburg, on Wednesday evening last, and immediately went into business. The only case then on docket, was that of an precious a comandir as ever graced a gallows. He was soon disposed of. A hundred and fifty well laid on, it is said, were given him, with a blanket and his clothes, and he was then soundly deposited in a tight little craft, and sent adrift. We forgot to mention that a little of the superfluous hair was taken from about his eyes, that he might steer clear. No records are kept at this court, and consequently we depend solely upon rumor for our reports of cases; but from a thousand tongues we can generally hear something of the truth.—St. Francisville Phenix.

THE Subcriber's stable was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th ultime, by some unknown persons, who took one of his Horses out, and after riding him almost to death, had the goodness to return him. On the next morning, so fatigued was the animal, and so badly had he been used by his nocturnal rider, that he was dangerous to approach, and both myself and servant were in peril of our limbs, if not lives, before he could be approached to be fed.

My thanks are due to the villain, that he returned the horse at all; and, to show how highly I value his disinterestedness in the whole business, I have determined to offer a reward for his discovery. If he is a free man, (black or white,) I will give \$25 for such information as will convict him for the outrage; if a slave, \$15 will be given.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER Sun.	Sun.	MOON'S PHASES.
1835.	1835.	
4 Friday.	5 20 4 31	For September, 1835.
5 Saturday.	6 40 0 39	5. n. n.
6 Sunday.	7 41 6 19	Fall 6 9 24 even'g.
7 Monday.	8 42 6 19	Last 14 10 29 even'g.
8 Tuesday.	9 43 6 17	New 22 9 8 morn.
9 Wednesday.	10 44 6 16	First 22 2 25 morn.
10 Thursday.	11 45 6 15	11 2 25 morn.

Midnight Outrage.

THE Subcriber's stable was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th ultime, by some unknown persons, who took one of his Horses out, and after riding him almost to death, had the goodness to return him. On the next morning, so fatigued was the animal, and so badly had he been used by his nocturnal rider, that he was dangerous to approach, and both myself and servant were in peril of our limbs, if not lives, before he could be approached to be fed.

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ISAC HYAMS.

Sept. 4, 1835. 57

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. M. Neely, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make payment by next February Court, or their Notes and Accts. will be put into the hands of an officer, without discrimination, for collection. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 23d of September, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold, the Property of the Estate of Darling Belk, dec'd., consisting of 15 Hilly NEGROES, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by me, NANCY BELK, Adm'r.

Sept. 4, 1835. 159

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous to move his family to the South-west, wishes to make sale of the land that he now lives on, 12 miles North of Charlotte, on McDowell's Creek. There is between seven and eight hundred acres, with an improvement to work six or eight hands, in good repair. There is an elegant situation for water works of any kind, or machinery, unimproved. WILLIAM MENTETH.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Sept. 1st, 1835.

THE Officers and Musicians attached to the 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, will parade at Harrisburg, Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., equip according to law, for drilling in the manual exercise and field manoeuvring, to parade at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the same place, a Regimental Court Martial, composed of the officers of said Regiment, will be held, to hear and determine all such matters and things as may be bro't forward, of which said Court may properly have cognizance.

As matters important to the Regiment will be transacted, a punctual attendance is required. By order of the Col. Comdt.

WM. W. LONG, Adj't.

Officers commanding companies are requested to make an exact annual return of the condition of their respective companies, viz.: the number of men enrolled upon their lists, the number of effective men, arms, accoutrements, &c. D. COLEMAN.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Sept. 2d, 1835.

THE Captains commanding companies of Cavalry, attached to the 11th brigade and 4th division of the North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear with their respective troops, in Concord, on the 25th of September inst., for the purpose of review and exercise, armed and equipped as the law requires. Regiment to be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. GRIER, Col. Comdt.

N. B. The staff is also ordered to attend.

The elegant & thoroughbred Horse

Miscellaneous Selections.

PARODY

ON BOSCO'S DESCRIPTION OF AN APOTHECARY.
I do remember an old Bachelor,
And hereabout he dwells—whom late I noted
In a suit of sedans, with a care-worn brow,
Counting his books—and meagre were his looks;
Celiakay had worn him to the bone;
And in his silent parlor hung a coat
The which the moth had used not less than he.
Four chairs, one table, an old hair trunk,
Made up the furniture; and on his shelves
A greasy clad candlestick, a broken mug,
Two tumblers, and a box of old cigars;
Remnant of volumnes, once in some repute,
Were thistly scattered round, to tell the tale
Of prying strangers—this man has no wife.
His tatter'd elbow gap'd most pitifully;
And ever, as he turned him round, his skin
Did thro' his stockings pass upon the day:
Noting his ghoos, unto myself I said,
And if a man did covet single life,
Reckless of joys that matrimony gave,
Here lives a gloomy wretch would show it him
In such most dismal colors, that the shrew,
Or slut, or idiot, or the gross spouse,
Were each an hussy compared with such a life.

[FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors.—Noticing an Enigmatical Courtship in your paper, a few days since, I send you the following as a solution:

A certain swain of tender heart,
Writhing under Cupid's dart,
Ventured to disclose his flame
To a dear beloved dame.
Stripes she gave him for his pains,
Not on his back, but for his brains;
Promising that the word transposed,
Would show her how she was disposed.
With all the ardor of a lover,
Its hidden meaning to dispose,
He n'er a moment desir'd,
And found her answer to mean peigst.

Charleston, 4th Aug. 1835.

AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—CURE FOR A BROKEN NECK.

Dr. Harrison of London has published a letter in the Lancet, in which he states, that "more than thirty years since, on taking my evening walk, I heard cries for help at a short distance. I ran to the spot and saw a man lying on the ground. A horse was standing near, and the by-standers said the man had just fallen and broke his neck. He was apparently quite dead. I placed my knees against his shoulders, and grasping his chin and the back of his head firmly between my hands, proceeded to stretch his neck with all my strength. The patient immediately moved his limbs, in two or three minutes raised himself from the ground, stared vacantly, remounted his horse and rode home, a distance of nine miles." The doctor mentions two other instances in which life has been restored by the same means, under similar circumstances. In one of the cases mentioned, the dislocation was reduced by a lady.

We can see no reason why this may not be true. The instantaneous death which is supposed to occur upon the dislocation of the vertebrate of the neck, may only be in fact a suspension of animation, produced by a pressure upon the spinal marrow, which if speedily removed, may not be fatal. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a trial, which any one should have presence of mind enough to give it, if occasion offer.

Transference of vital power.—A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case: I was, a few years since, consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was so slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions, what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon afterwards lost his good looks, and had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, change of air, &c. The recovery was rapid.—Dr. Copeland.

[Query. Are we to attribute to the same cause the "gradual blight" which comes over so many of our friends after marriage? We only "ask for information."]

An officer in the forty-fourth regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirtied by a poodle-dog rubbing against them. He, in consequence, went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned. The same circumstance having occurred more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person of well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and, after a little hesitation, he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in order to procure customers for himself. The officer being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up in London some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.—*Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.*

AN Incident.—A gentleman a short time since delivering a temperance address before a crowded house, depicted in glowing colors the domestic evils resulting from the use of alcohol. He said the man might be present who had expended his patrimony at the grog shop—had abused his children—and even within a short period had beaten his wife.

"Tut, tut, tut," sputtered out a little man, rising hastily, and exhibiting to the amused audience a nose beautifully sprinkled with carbuncles—a rossete cheek—and an inflamed eye: "d-d-d you in-s-s-s-suit me in p-p-p-public! I can s-s-speak in public as well as you. I didn't strike my w-w-wife but once last week."

He sat down. It was a powerful impetus to the eloquence of the speaker.

Zion's Herald.

Coffee and Pistols for two.—A duel was fought on the 27th ult. between two bucks of St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, with tragic-farical result. The pistols, it seems, were loaded with cork balls, but on the first fire one fell, and the other, seeing the blood flow from (a sponge in) his breast, took to his heels and fled for very life, being fully convinced, no doubt, that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

The editor of the Commercial Bulletin says that in running away, "he tore his trowsers as if heaven and earth were coming together." Poor fellow! what a pitiable case is his.

If not a "Round Turn," a good one.—A demure sort of man was yesterday arraigned at the Mayor's Office on suspicion, we believe, of "Loferism." The question was asked where he came from, or where was his residence. To this he soberly answered that he was "from Downingville, in the State of Maine, and that he was nephew to Mr. Jack Downing, of whom (he said) the citizens of Mobile must have heard." This reply, given with all the gravity the human face could display, effected his discharge.—[Mobile Com. Adv. June 26.

A true Anecdote.—Some days ago, two country gentlemen met in this village, (Oxford,) one of them a Whig, the other a Jackson man.—They commenced a discussion upon the merits of Gen. Jackson's administration, when a bystander remarked, that Gen. Jackson had done one good thing—he had caused the Constables to be elected by the people! This man ought to be decorated with a leather collar and horn spectacles.—*Oxford Examiner.*

A bachelor, who was somewhat stricken with years, had been for some time enamored with one of the maiden sisterhood, but could not muster courage enough to "pop the question." One morning he was resolved to make the attempt. He accordingly went to the house, knocked at the door, and his lovely dulcinea made her appearance. After mutual nod, the following laconic dialogue ensued: "Do you want to change your condition?" "No." "Nor I neither." And turning about, our old bachelor concluded the conversation with, "Thank Heaven! I've got that load off my stomach at last."

A Contrast.—An old Farmer, in a communication in the London Morning Chronicle, alludes to the talk about distress and the hardness of the times, and compares the conduct of the agriculturists in his early days with the *gentlemen* farmers of the present day. He says:

In 1772, it was But in 1835, it is,
The husband to the plough; The husband tally ho;
The wife to the cow; The daughter piano;
The daughter to the sow; The wife silk and satin;
The son to the mow; The boy Greek & Latin
And your rents will be net. And you'll all be gazed
ted.

Matrimony.—Matrimony is like Masonry: no one knows the secrets until he is initiated. It is like an eel trap: very easy to get in, but plaguy hard to get out. It is, in the first stage, like the wind that fans the flame of love; but unfortunately, too much fanning blows it all out. It is every thing that is contradictory—sweet or bitter, just as it is taken. In short it is—

Like a glaring light
Placed in a window of a summer's night,—
Alluring all the insects of the air
To come and sing their pretty winglets there;
Those who are out, butt heads against the pane,
Those who are in, butt to get out again.

Conjugal Love.—Affection may be won by the sweetness of disposition, and esteem and respect by talents and by virtue; but no other quality can confer the nameless interest which arises from a happy congruity of tastes and of pursuits. To feel with one heart, to judge with one mind, and to look to the same high and pure sources for happiness, are most beautiful links in the golden chain of domestic union.

The Wife.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

A New Idea.—When the locomotive engine was passing the Insane Hospital at Worcester, the other day, one of the inmates exclaimed—"Well that beats the very Devil. I never before saw a critter go so fast with such short legs."

From the Southern Christian Herald.
SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Almost every reader of a newspaper has seen accounts of intemperate persons, who have taken fire spontaneously, and been consumed, leaving nothing behind but a loathsome mass. Many have thought this incredible; and none are more disposed to disbelieve it than the intemperate; supposing, probably, that it was a tale invented to deter those who are habituated to this vice. Of the fact, we have not the least doubt; nor do we believe that any one acquainted with the science of chemistry would for a moment believe such a thing impossible. Every one acquainted with the chemical composition of the human body, knows that it contains all the elementary substances necessary to the formation of the most inflammable gases. He knows, too, that some of these are formed while the body undergoes decomposition. Such is Phosphuretted Hydrogen, taking fire as soon as it comes in contact with the common air, and producing the lights often seen about grave-yards, called Will o' the Wisp, or Jack with the Lantern. The only question is, can any part of the human frame, while life exists, undergo the decomposition necessary to the production of any of the inflammable gases?

In a premium essay, entitled the Anatomy of Drunkenness, written by a Physician in England, several cases of spontaneous combustion are mentioned, attested by indubitable evidence. An explanation of the phenomenon, similar to the following, is suggested by the writer. We would most sincerely advise every drunkard to buy the book, and read it repeatedly. It will prove an effectual cure, if any thing will.

Facts not to be disputed.—It is well known, by every chemist, that phosphorus, probably the most inflammable simple substance in nature, exists abundantly in the human body. Phosphoric acid, in combination with lime, forms human bones; it is also met with in other combinations in the fluids. Hydrogen, another highly inflammable element, enters largely into our mortal composition: when these two, hydrogen and phosphorus, are liberated by the decomposition that should take place after death, they unite, form phosphated hydrogen gas, some varieties of which take fire and burn with a dense white light on coming in contact with atmospheric air. Hence, probably, some of the luminous appearances said to be noticed in charnel houses. Phosphorus, at once among the most volatile and inflammable compounds in nature, may be formed by digesting alcohol with phosphoric acid. It is sometimes produced in the living human body, the alcohol being taken into the stomach, passing unchanged into the circulation, and coming into contact with the phosphoric acid of the body; either in the solids or fluids. Hence, the spontaneous combustion of human bodies, not yet consigned to the last sad respectable corruption, but seized upon by the fires of anticipated hell, while moving among the living. To deny that there have been such cases, because we have not seen them, is like denying the existence of cannibalism, because we have not witnessed it in our own persons. The texture of the female body being softer and more easily decomposed than that of the male, may account for the phenomena having occurred in that sex most frequently."

An Expedient Remedy for a Burn.—The Receipt is as follows. Take Litharge, Sweet Oil, and good sharp Vinegar, an equal measure, from a tea to a table spoonful, or more as may be required, stir and beat them well together, spread it on two pieces of brown paper the size of the sore, and apply one immediately or as soon as possible; and as soon as that gets dry and painful, take it off and apply the other, and let the first cool, and be spread again, and so on alternately until the fire is extricated, which will depend upon the depth of the burn, say from half an hour to an hour and a half from after the first application, which will immediately allay the pain.

Yesterday, the 14th instant, the utility of the above application was sufficiently proved in the family of John Anderson, of Norriton, township, this county, when two of his children, in the absence of their parents, were dreadfully burnt, by the explosion of a powder horn, containing about half a pound of powder, while endeavoring to strike fire with a gun. The faces and hands of the two eldest sons were terribly burnt, the younger not so bad as the elder. Some of the neighbors being called, took Litharge, Sweet Oil and Vinegar, a tea-cup full of each, and applied it as above stated, cutting the papers and shaping the plasters so as to cover their faces entirely except the eyes and mouth. The accident happened about 2 o'clock, P. M. the first plasters were applied about 4 o'clock, when the pain was immediately assuaged, they rested and slept well last night, have no pain this morning, but much injured faces, particularly the elder, that will require some time to be healed, and perhaps a lifetime to remind them of their imprudence. We mention this as a warning to parents and to children, who ought to be very cautious how they meddle with that dangerous combustible.

By request of the unfortunate.
Norristown, Pa. June 15th, 1835.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHICÆ & HEPATICÆ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivaled efficacy, can be seen.

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